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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1919.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS:

### THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

#### DESULTORY FIGHTING REPORTED.

Simla, May 17.

The Viceroy has sent a message to the Mehtar of Chitral expressing cordial thanks for his loyal and efficient aid in driving out a force of 300 Afghan invaders, with hearty congratulations on the success achieved by the Chitral Scouts, the Mehtar's bodyguard, in repelling the invaders without a single casualty.

Reuter's special Peshawar correspondent telegraphs that the Mahomedans and Hindus alike are evidently united in antagonism against the Afghans. Regiments which have done garrison duty in India are delighted at the chance of fighting before returning home. Troops are pushing forward with wonderful celerity. In the recent fighting the Afghan gunners stuck resolutely to their guns, which were well placed and provided with headcover, necessitating their being bombed out. The Afghan infantry is less resolute and badly equipped. A few cavalry have been seen and they have imitated the Arab custom of riding as close as they dare, firing their rifles and racing back to safety.

An official Khyber report says that a reconnaissance made from Dakka towards Basawal met with slight opposition, but when returning to camp at Dakka the Afghans followed up. Fighting ensued and the enemy, after breaking off, is reported to have moved south in the direction of the fort at Tsatsobi Pass connecting the Afghan plains with the Bazar Valley.

Attempts are being made to harass our convoys at Khyber Pass. Sniping is frequent near Alimusjid. There is no change in the situation on the other fronts.

#### "THE WAR BILL."

#### WHY GERMANY SHOULD PAY IN FULL.

London, May 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Claude Lowther asked: "Do the peace terms compel the enemy to pay fully the Allies' War Bill?"

Mr. Bonar Law referred to his answer of the 13th inst.

Mr. Page Croft pointed out that the Germans when they last made peace inflicted the whole cost of the war, besides very heavy indemnities.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the peace delegates had never forgotten that at any stage—(Cheers).

#### FUTURE LOANS FOR CHINA.

#### A BETTER ARRANGEMENT.

London, May 14.

The Daily News Paris correspondent says the Consortium, referred to in a cable of the 12th inst., will embody no Government guarantees and will threaten China with no possible infringement of her sovereignty. All future loans to the Chinese Government or individual Provinces will be made by the group as a whole and the responsibility shared *pro rata* by the participating banks. It is proposed that the existing interests of the participating Banks in China should similarly be pooled. The proposal, if carried out, would mean that particular Powers no longer had a predominant influence in particular regions of China. The importance of that doctrine in its application to Japan's interests in Shantung, for example, is obvious. It will be definitely laid down that no future loans will be allowed to involve the creation of special spheres of influence in China. There is strong reason to hope that the result will be a marked stimulation to the development of China's transport system and exploitation of her vast mineral resources. The British representative on the group is Sir Charles Addis.

#### TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

"Chinese Commercial News" Service.)

#### THE CHINESE DEADLOCK.

#### WILL THE CONFERENCE RESUME?

Shanghai, May 20.

Liang Shi-yih and Hun Chi-ling interviewed Chu Kai-kim and asked the latter to instruct Chu Kai-kim not to leave Shanghai.

According to a certain important personage, there will be no break with the South-West, but Chu Kai-kim is not satisfied with Tang Shao-ji and the On Fook Club is not satisfied with Chu Kai-kim. If the Peace Conference is to be resumed the chief delegates must be changed.

The On Fook Party advocates appointing Ng Ting-chong or Wong Yap-tong as Northern Chief Delegate, saying they have received a private telegram that the South will retain Tang Shao-ji. The Cabinet instructs Chu Kai-kim to remain at Nanking to await orders and not to proceed to Peking. Chang Sui-ki left Shensi for Peking on the 17th.

Tien Ying-wong requests that the proposal appointing him Minister of Education be cancelled, but the On Fook Club refuse and still advocate voting on the proposal on Tuesday.

When Choy Yuen-pui arrived at Shanghai he immediately proceeded to his native place in Chekiang. He, however, sent his brother to Shanghai the other day and he had an interview with the delegates representing the Peking and Shanghai student bodies. He advised all to return to school and resume study, adding that Choy Yuen-pui would return to Peking if the Government would treat the students leniently.

#### SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

#### U-BOAT FOR JAPAN AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, May 19.

A Japanese submarine, formerly German, with the cruiser Niissim and destroyers, has arrived here.

#### A SUCCESSFUL SINGAPORE FIRM.

Singapore, May 19.

Another record year in the aerated water business was reported at the meeting of Messrs. Fraser and Neave. A final dividend of 17½ per cent., making 30 per cent. for the year, was approved.

## DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JAPANESE.

### UNORGANISED BOYCOTT IN HONGKONG.

#### NO BIDDERS AT SALE OF "CHIYO MARU."

There have been many rumours

circulating around the Colony,

during the past few days, in connection with the spreading of the anti-Japanese boycott in Shanghai to Hongkong. Until

to-day there was no tangible

evidence of such a boycott in the Colony, although upon enquiry,

we learn that the Chinese

merchants have been rigidly

excluding the purchase or

sale of Japanese merchandise

in a quiet way for some time

past. Our attention was

brought to the matter this

morning, when the auction sale

of the wreck of s.s. Chiyo

Maru at Messrs. Lammett's

sale rooms had to be abandoned

owing to there not being

a single bidder present. In the

ordinary way, at such sales there

is a large attendance of Chinese

and bidding is usually brisk.

The contrast this morning

was quite informal

the Queen being attended only by

Lady Ampthill (Lady-in-Waiting)

and Mr. Harry-Lloyd Verney (her

private secretary). The mayor,

the town clerk (Mr. David J.

Kneip) and the sanitary inspector

of the borough showed her round,

## LONDON "BY-WAYS."

### THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SLUMS.

"I want to come in the spirit of a mother to her children," was an expression that Her Majesty used during a tour through the condemned Brady-street area of Bethnal-green. Here for the first time the Queen got an inkling of the real squalor and wretchedness in which some of the poor live.

"It seems that I have been taken to the highways, not the byways of the poor when I have visited them before," the Queen said after the interview in Buckingham Palace with the Mayor of Bethnal Green (Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Lewis), who explained how bad housing conditions were in certain parts of this borough, writes a correspondent in the *Daily Chronicle* referring to Her Majesty's the Queen's visit to the London Slums on the 17th March, 1919.

Yesterday afternoon the Queen saw the "byways" and insisted upon being shown the real conditions in which the poor live. She made a careful and practical investigation walking over a mile through byways teeming with young life.

The visit was quite informal the Queen being attended only by Lady Ampthill (Lady-in-Waiting) and Mr. Harry-Lloyd Verney (her private secretary). The mayor, the town clerk (Mr. David J. Kneip) and the sanitary inspector of the borough showed her round,

#### A WALK THROUGH BRADY-STREET.

At half-past two a closed-in-car drew up near Brady-street and a quietly-dressed lady in black, veiled, and wearing a small black toque, alighted. Curious faces peered from the adjacent tenements, but no one seemed to realise who the visitor was. The Queen went down Brady-street and Merceron-street, through Pereira-street to Neath-place, both ends of which she inspected. Mothers and children commenced to take a greater interest in the proceedings when a whisper went round that it was "the Queen."

Entering some of the cottages, she was very quick to observe the extreme smallness of the rooms, defective lighting, the bad ventilation, and the frequent dampness.

Our representative subsequently visited other Chinese gentlemen in a position to know what is going on and it was disclosed that the majority of recent contracts signed by Chinese contained a covering clause that no Japanese material of any description was to be used, particularly in connection with ship chandlers' contracts and this appears to be typical of the attitude of all the Chinese business houses.

#### 9 DWELLERS IN 2 TINY ROOMS.

The Queen was very deeply interested in one house, which contained only two tiny rooms and a small scullery, with a tiny yard at the rear. In this dwelling lived a man and his wife and seven children.

Everywhere the Royal visitor showed a real desire to get at the difficulties which face the local authorities on the one hand and the poor on the other. When she had walked through Dixie-street area, the Queen entered number of houses in this quarter—back-to-back houses. Finally the party went to the western end of the borough and inspected the dilapidated site wherein stood formerly a number of houses which had been closed by order of the Borough Council.

The ruins of these places are still existing, and it is possible to judge the general character of the buildings in that neighbourhood by what remains.

The Diss-street area was the last place her Majesty visited, and here she saw much the same squalor that existed in other parts of the borough.

A *Daily Chronicle* representative found Bethnal Green mothers and working families through street after street in a happy fury of excitement, and the complete informality of the whole visit had simply won all their hearts.

"She leaned against the table," said Mrs. Noon, who lives near Brady-street, "and had quite an interesting personal conversation. First she asked me all about the house, and my family—I have

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## To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 36 6.7-16d.

### The Weather.

Forecast: Fair. Barometer: 29.73. Temperature: 8 p.m. 88. Humidity: 2 p.m. 88.

## LEST WE FORGET.

I was at the battle of Mons and all through the retreat. When we had begun to advance again—I should say about 8 fortnight after our advance had begun—we passed through Brumetz<sup>1</sup> and we came to a village about 2 p.m. We halted at the village. The Germans were holding the village against us. We captured about 100 and drove the remainder out. My troops halted outside a bakery just inside the village. It was a private house where baking was done—not like our bakeries here. There were some women—about two or three—standing at the door. The women motioned us to come into the house as also three civilian Frenchmen who were there. They took us into a garden at the back of the house. At the end of the garden was the bakery. We saw two old men—between 60 and 70 years—and one old woman lying close to each other in the garden. All three had the scalps cut right through, and the brains were hanging out. They were still bleeding. Apparently they had only just been killed. The three French civilians belonged to this same house. One of them spoke a few words of English. He gave us to understand that these three had been killed by the Germans because they had refused to bake bread for them—Official deposition of a British officer before the Committee on German outrages.

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

### ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. T. A. Martin is to give an organ recital at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Friday, 23rd May, at 9.15 p.m. The programme is as follows:

Prelude ..... Borowski.

A Water Scene ..... Narcissus.

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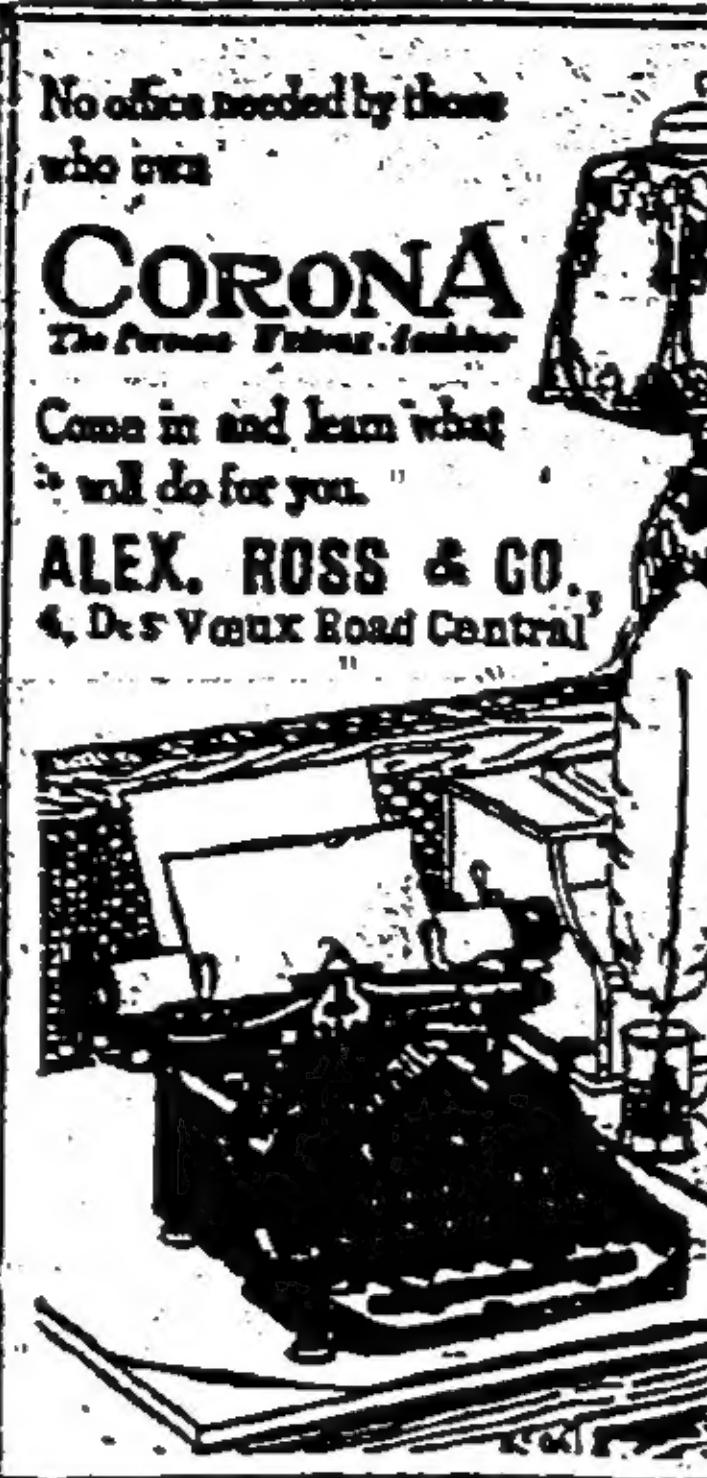
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## REDUCING STEEL PRICES.

## FEELING OF THE TRADE

Pittsburgh, March 21.—The reduction in steel prices agreed upon between the leading steel producers in co-operation with the Industrial Board will greatly disappoint buyers who expected sweeping reductions. The new steel prices will still be about 80 per cent above the 10-year pre-war average of quotations, whereas the highest Government price on copper was only 69 per cent above the 10-year pre-war average, and copper is now 2 per cent below the pre-war average. It is recognised that conditions in the two industries are essentially different, but this may not be understood by buyers.

The iron and steel producers have emphasised that what their minds are set upon is the attainment of a price level at which buyers of all classes would be ready to go ahead and buy with freedom and not with expectation that further price declines would occur later. The producers have held that steel demand could not be given merely as a temporary stimulus, or at least one that would be worth while. They have contended that with the old prices, as slightly reduced from the war-time level, there would be a moderate amount of transient business, covering requirements that could not be postponed, that also that there was on the books a very considerable volume of orders, the filling of which would proceed in regular course, while if prices were reduced the invoice prices of shipments against such orders would in

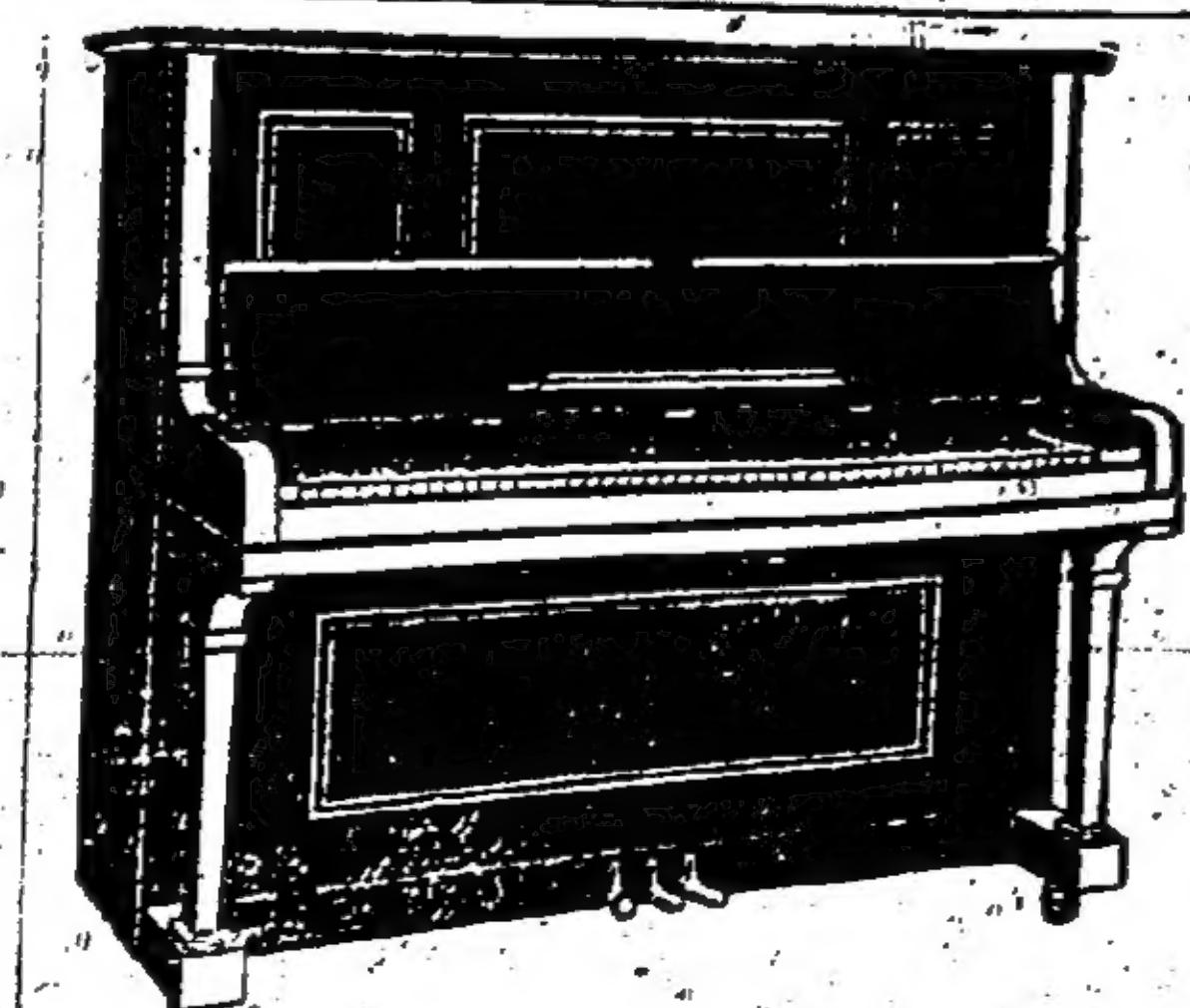
most cases at least have to be reduced accordingly. Unless, therefore, price revision instead of a large increment in demand, it would represent a loss to the mills, by reason of scaling down prices to be received on business already on books and about to be filled.

CUTS IN OTHER LINES. Members of the steel trade claim that positive assurance has been given by the Industrial Board that in the case of all building materials, as well as in the case of some other commodities, efforts would be made to secure lower prices, the same as has been done in the case of steel. Only because steel is a leading commodity, it appears, was it picked out for the initial efforts of the Industrial Board. If simultaneous action could be obtained in all building commodities, the results would of course be better. That was at once recognised as impossible, but the Board has felt that reductions in steel prices would furnish a good basis for negotiations with the producers of other materials.

In the steel trade there appears to be a positive belief that whatever funds are required to carry out programmes of railroad rehabilitation can be secured, and that the failure of Congress to appropriate \$750,000,000 for the "revolving fund" will not check to any extent the railroad buying that would have occurred if this important piece of legislation had been enacted. Banks, it is held, will furnish the money necessary to tide over to the next session of Congress, and besides, this recourse there is the War Finance Corporation, which this week has already advanced \$50,000,000 to the Railroad Administration.

RAILROADS AS STEEL BUYERS. As to locomotives, there has been of late a fair degree of building activity, most of the shops still having orders to fill. As to cars, less than one-fourth of the 100,000 cars ordered almost a year ago have been produced, the fate of the remainder of the orders being in doubt, while the railroads do not show evidence of being greatly in need of additional cars or locomotives.

Building in general has been at an extremely low ebb, and it is hardly likely that there can be an immediate revival in large proportions of such construction work as involves heavy consumption of steel. Construction expenditures now being considered run very largely to road building, which of course, involves the consumption of very little steel. Next in order of visibility is dwelling-house construction, which requires but a very moderate amount of steel. There really large consumption of steel, in connection with new construction, is in office buildings, hotel buildings, factories, and power stations. Along that line there has been practically nothing done to date, and there is little assurance that there will be much in the near future.

THE  
ESTEY  
PIANO

## NEW MODELS

AT  
ROBINSON'S

## RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

## HOW IT IS PRACTISED

The *Chi* is one of the Japanese papers which has been most strenuous in upholding the claim made by the Japanese delegates at the Peace Conference for the insertion of a clause in the Covenant of the League of Nations declaratory of racial equality. It is therefore of interest to find this journal (says the *Japan Chronicle*) expressing satisfaction at what it regards as the decline of the business of foreign merchants in Yokohama. As we have pointed out on several occasions, to the majority of the Japanese racial equality means obtaining all the privileges and benefits which other nations have to bestow, while retaining for the exclusive use of Japanese all the privileges and benefits which they possess. In their opinion, for instance, the development of Japanese trade by foreigners is an intrusion, nevertheless Japanese should not only be given the right to develop foreign trade in other countries, but should do so with all the advantages of subjects or citizens which they themselves deny to foreigners in Japan. Another interesting feature of the article is the statement that as soon as peace is proclaimed the premises in the Yokohama Settlement formerly owned by Germans will be occupied by Japanese. This is very significant of the change brought about in Japan by the war. It seemed to be believed at the outset of the war that the trade formerly done by Germans would pass into the hands of other foreign firms. We pointed out the improbability of this result, and our anticipations have been justified by events. The great bulk of the trade done by German houses has passed into the hands of the Japanese and will undoubtedly be retained by them. Whether the competition of Japanese firms engaged in foreign trade is likely to be less intense than German time will show.

From the Japanese point of view, which makes little distinction between Germans and other Western traders, a great advance has been made by the elimination of one group of foreigners, and, as the article in the *Chi* indicates, the hope is clearly that this is preliminary to the withdrawal of other foreign traders from a field which should be exclusively possessed by Japanese.

That there will be a really extensive programme of railroad buying in the next few months is, however, distinctly doubtful. Rails are the first item thought of, but the rail mills are understood to have entered the present year with about 700,000 tons of rail business on books for domestic roads, against orders placed long ago, but not filled in accordance with original plans, on account of the war. Naturally these orders are all at \$40 or less, so that the question of arriving at a suitable price for rails has not been as difficult as has been assumed, when it is considered that the War Industries Board last September set a price of \$57 on rails and the Railroad Administration refused to approve the price. In the circumstances, however, a rush of rail buying can hardly be expected. Since the first of the year the mills have been rolling rails against old orders to the extent that railroads were in position to accept and lay the rails.

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NEWSPAPER THAT MEN  
DIED FOR.

MYSTERIES OF "LA LIBRE  
BELGIQUE."

Fr. Josel Meens contributes the following article to the *Weekly Dispatch*:

He who has not played an active role under and contrary to the German yoke can have but an imperfect idea of that life of continual danger.

The soldier who, from an advanced position, makes reconnaissance against the enemy, has intervals of repose, and, is moreover, armed and can engage his adversaries in a decisive battle; but the obscure worker in an invaded country has no moment of respite in his patriotic work. During his most innocent occupations, while he sleeps, at the domestic hearth, in the street, in church, the lasso of the enemy is quivering round his head in the obscurity and may descend at any instant.

It is a delicate matter to name anyone in rendering homage to the heroes of our resistance, because the great works which did so much for our invaded country—the service of the clandestine Press, secret correspondence, recruitment of the Belgian Army, surveillance of the German military movements—were undertaken by a large group of men who, generally speaking, did not know each other worked in different towns, and were united only by the same ideal: to prevent the penetration of German Kultur through Belgium.

I was not only occupied with *La Libre Belgique*, and I may say in passing, that nearly all its collaborators were occupied at the same time with other patriotic works, and that it is by these principally that they were able to continue for more than four years their resistance of the Germans.

#### THE FIRST NUMBER.

The Germans know the value of the Press. One of the most traitorous of their counter-attacks was the creation, with German money, of a Press, apparently pro-Belgian, but which combined continually to give the idea that the Allies were fighting a losing battle. In these journals such phrases as the following were common—"However much we wish that our cause were triumphant, we must admit that the Germans are always advancing"; or "Where are the going to stop? The English are now the subjects of defeat."

The principal of these journals were much read, because they were the only channel for procuring news of the war. It then became essential to oppose by a pro-Allied Press, necessarily clandestine, to the enemy poison.

The first effort (January 1915) was very humble—a simple sheet of stenciled paper. But the success which attended it decided the creation of a clandestine journal. It took for its title *La Libre Belgique*; for its motto the words of King Albert: "I have faith in our destiny; a country which is so defended imposes respect on all. This country will not die; God is with us in this just cause." That strong sense of humour which never quitted the Belgians was represented by "Editorial Offices: The Kommandatur, Brussels," with the gallant addition: "This journal is submitted to no Censor."

The tone of this journal was always calm, conveying the evident intention of interesting and encouraging its readers under their burdens until the certain hour of the Allied victory. During four years, more than 160 copies appeared, succeeding each other at irregular intervals, by the most diverse pens and by men of as diverse opinions.

Its greatest signification was that it was a document and a monument, an irrefutable evidence that the Belgians never accepted the alien domination. It dispelled all German falsehoods, and, as every fresh copy showed the uselessness of the German efforts, the Governor-General fell into a fresh fury. The tone of a free man attacking openly the violator of justice and spurning the "feld grau" who had done all possible to destroy the material life of a nation but could not touch its soul.

It spoke the truth a frankness to which the Germans were not accustomed, and not without irony one of its articles concluded with the words: "It is in these sentiments. Monsieur the Governor-General that we, your servants, the most insinuating and the least respectful of your

—

#### NOTICES.

#### THE ACOUSTIGRAND

BY

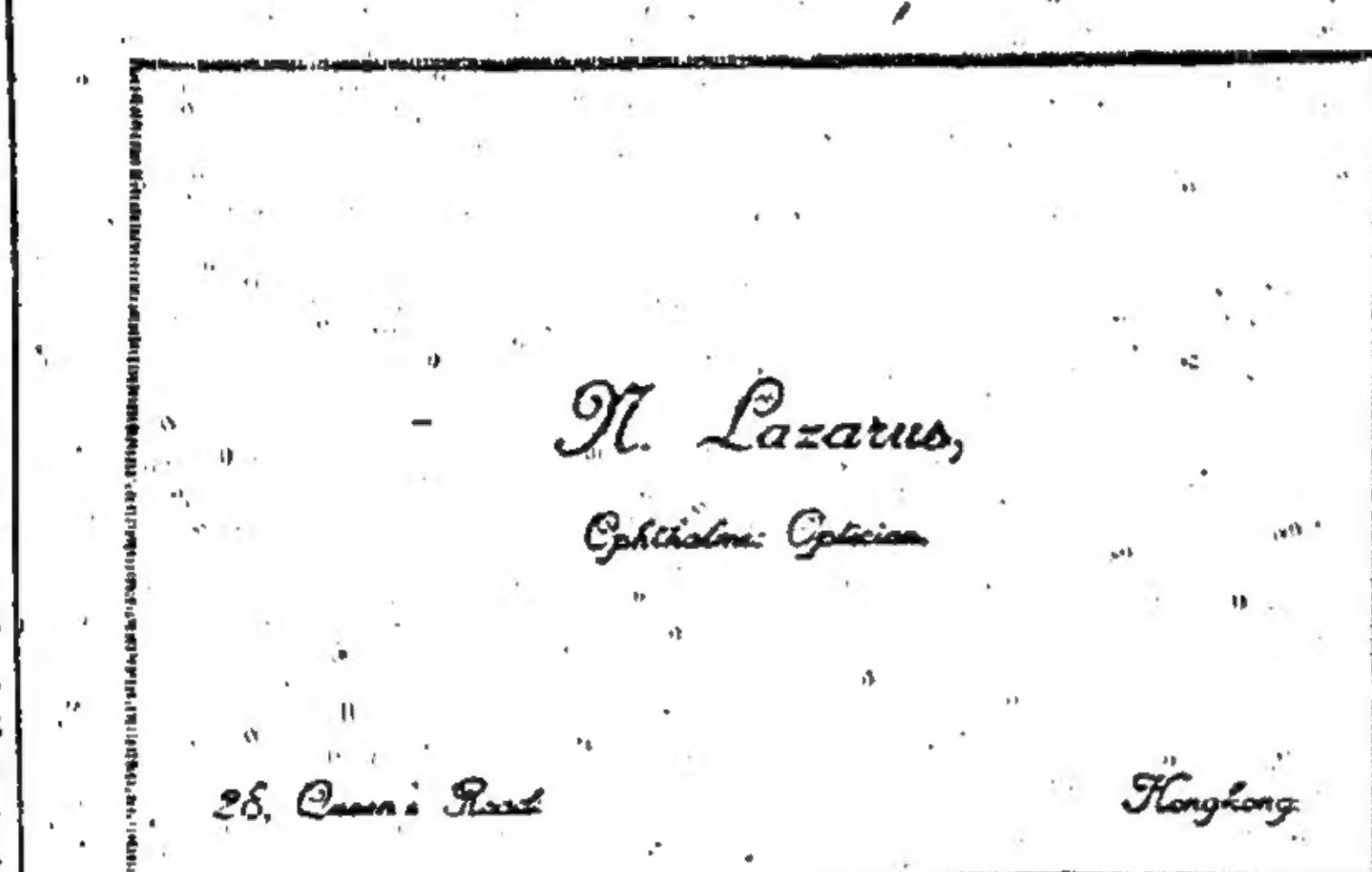
#### CHICKERING BROS.

The Only vertical piano combining the true principles of Construction, Tone and Character of the best horizontal grands.

Specially made and guaranteed for this climate.

#### MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.



constrained subjects of to-day, aroused, another press was employed to finish the interrupted work.

For a work improvised in the midst of difficulties without the conditions of its collaborators were of necessity hard. Experience imposed the following regulations:

To be ready to die, but not to throw life away; to have audacity and sangfroid, not counting personal loss or suffering to advance the cause.

A resolution never to betray one's colleagues.

For this it was necessary to be always on guard, for the Germans employed innumerable ignoble tricks to make their victims speak. One of my friends received in his drink a drug which affected his mental faculties, and in that condition he was interrogated with the hope of making him denounce his accomplices. For another was played the comedy of execution. Arrested and he would be shot unless he denounced his comrades, he refused; he was then told the execution had had a good answer to his captors. "You see, you have arrested me for nothing. *La Libre Belgique* continued to appear while I am in prison."

We may here mention that, for this some reason, *La Libre Belgique* was forced from time to time to continue publishing articles under the names of persons who had been arrested. For example, the name "Fidelis" covered four contributors.

I remember, particularly, one occasion when all the copies were seized as they were taken from the printing house. To save the accused it was decided to reprint the same number. Within three days this was printed and distributed as usual. The printer who had been taken with the papers upon him was thus able to say he was only a distributor of the journal.

Discretion is certainly the master quality in such work. It consisted in not merely not revealing that which one knew, but also in not seeking to pierce that mystery which shrouded the editing, printing, and distribution of *La Libre Belgique*. The different collaborators were not known to each other, and this sometimes led to amusing situations.

One day a friend stopped me and said "A suspicious person, probably a German disguised, is making propaganda for *La Libre Belgique*. You, good patriot, see if you can stop this thing." On inquiry I discovered the suspected person was no other than myself, working in another part of the city under another disguise.

ELABORATE SECRECY.

The secret which explains how the little journal resisted all the persecutions made against it was that the enterprise was so decentralised. The type was prepared usually in the house of a good burgher who had taken refuge in London. The caretaker admitted the compositors. When set up the type was enclosed in two elegant attaché cases, which were carried by tram to the other side of Brussels without exciting suspicion, even the compositors being ignorant where the actual printer lived.

The actual printing was done in various places, and when distribution was organised with the greatest prudence so that if

#### Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

Advertisers not Prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word.

#### WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent Engineer, with good shop training for local engineering works. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 176, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

#### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Indian Motor Cycle and sidecar—1917 Electric Model. Power Plus Perfect condition. Apply Box 166 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

#### TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A 5 roomed house in Conduit Road from 1st May next. For particulars apply to

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
1, Des Voeux Road.

#### THE BROWNLOW

#### FILTER

British throughout for nearly 150 years—is a National Necessity everywhere. A copious, clear, germ-free supply always obtainable, with the water as sparkling as when drawn from the spring.

Sole Agents: MUSTARD & CO.,  
4, Des Voeux Road Central. Telephone 1136

AGENTS IN FOOCHEW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.  
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

MACARONI, PASTA STARS, EGGENOODLES, VERMICELLI,  
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Glucose are the principal constituents of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more protein than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

\* Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.

\* Terms moderate especially for Agents. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 1139 & 2230.

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China. Telephone No. 3335.

Branch Factory: Wing-Woo Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "HINGWAH".

KEEP COOL AND COMFORTABLE IN HOT WEATHER

BY USING

#### TALCUM POWDER

AFTER THE BATH.

We have a fine selection in stock.

#### COLGATE'S

Violet Cashmere, Bouquet, La France Rose,

Eclat—actylis

etc., etc.

FOUR TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY, Queen's Road Central.

#### STAR GARAGE.

Tel. No. 3017.

49, Des Voeux Road Central

HONGKONG.

New Cars on Hire & For Sale.

one person was arrested it would not lead to wholesale arrests which should endanger the work; for that, not personal danger, was the incentive to prudence.

SHOT WITH MISS CAVELL.

One example may be given of those who paid for their devotion with their lives. Philippe Baucé, shot with Miss Cavell, received generally 4,000 copies, which he distributed to certain associates, who in their turn divided them among several others, giving twenty, forty, or fifty copies to each.

The departure from the printing house with the edition was always the most dangerous moment, and one for which many disguises were necessary. Sometimes it would be a butcher's tricycle, bringing the ordered joint, which would conceal the packet of papers, sometimes a roll, ostensibly of linoleum.

Those who took the responsibility of the printing, alike with the compositors and editors, were strictly forbidden to occupy themselves with the distribution, which was confined to others; their part was finished when the paper reached the hands of three or four chief distributors, who also knew nothing of the printing offices. In the latter case the person coming for a supply would enter the same lift as the distributor, who would get out at the second floor, leaving his parcel. The former would "steal" the parcel, get out at the third floor, and the two leave by different entrances.

If it is said that the Press is actually the mistress of the world, *La Libre Belgique* has the right to a respectful and enthusiastic salutation from her conferees of the great Allied Press, who will sing in her an organ which uplifts her to heroic dignity, the high mission of the Press.

#### NOTICES.

#### DO YOU KNOW?

THAT WE ARE SHOWING A SPLENDID RANGE OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FANCY CUSHION CASES, AFTERNOON TEA CLOTHS, PRINTED BED SPREADS, DRESSING TABLE AND SIDEBOARD SETS.

THE DESIGNS AND COLOURINGS ARE ORIGINAL AND EFFECTIVE AND PRICES MODERATE.

WE ALSO HAVE A SPLENDID SELECTION OF SHADOW TISSUES SUITABLE FOR LOOSE COVERS AND CURTAINS AND SHALL BE PLEASED TO SEND PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

#### IT IS WELL WORTH YOUR WHILE

TO VISIT OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AND INSPECT OUR STOCK

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### Watson's

#### Prickly Heat Lotion and Powder

are certain cures for Prickly Heat.

Can be used either in conjunction or separately. They will also be found invaluable for preventing and relieving Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CREATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436.

#### E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

PHONE NO. 1116.

#### FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

#### THE MOTOR UNION

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Splendid advantage to Motorists.

POLICIES issued to MEMBERS of any AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION at a Special Discount. Do not miss this opportunity.

For further particulars, please apply to the undersigned.

UNION TRADING CO.,

Prince's Buildings, General Agents.

#### Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

#### W.H.A.T.

You Want Popular Music

Co. to

JAMES LAU & CO.

28 WYNDHAM ST.

Just received 5,000 copies ex. a. "Diliwara"

Selling at 25cts. to 30cts. per copy.

#### LIBERTY MALT BEVERAGE.

San Miguel's Special Brew, Guaranteed to be non-alcoholic but tastes and looks like Beer. It Creates an Appetite, and Ensures Good Digestion. Recommended for Children, Women, and the aged.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

VICENTE ATIENZA.

18, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Tel. KILL.

TWO  
DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING  
SUMMER DRINKS  
WATSON'S  
LEMON SQUASH  
AND  
LIME FRUIT  
CHAMPAGNE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
TEL. 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, by as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.30 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the "Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.  
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

MARRIAGE.

MOORE—BRENTNALL.—On May 14, 1919, at Hongkong, Brinsley John de Heez Moore to Edith Magdalene Brentnall.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Jennings and family wish to thank all their friends for the many kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their bereavement.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1919.

### HONGKONG AND SHIPPING.

The "War Driver," which left the slipway and took the water yesterday, is not the first standard ship to have been launched in Hongkong, but she is the first vessel of her kind built at the Tai Koo Dockyard. Therefore the event was of some considerable local significance. During the war, of course, shipbuilders here have been heavily handicapped by reason of lack of material, and in this instance the "War Driver" as well as three other boats of the same class would have been engaged in commerce were this had it not been that the necessary steel could not be secured. It is true, as Mr. Ross Thompson said, that the reputation of Hongkong as a shipbuilding centre has gone far afield. The Imperial Government is aware now of what this Colony can do. But it might have learned the facts much earlier, and, if it had, especially if arrangements were made for the release of steel for building, this Colony would have contributed far more than it has towards offsetting the heavy losses caused by the U-boat campaign. But the blame for that does not lie at the door of the Hongkong yards, which have done their part splendidly since being entrusted with work for the Government. The war was practically over when the Imperial authorities came to realise that there was such a place as Hongkong and that it could, amongst other things, build ships.

The Commodore, in his speech at yesterday's launching ceremony, briefly made mention of Hongkong's shipbuilding facilities. He referred to the discovery of iron and coal in the vicinity of the Colony and expressed the view that no doubt one day it would become workable. That day will be the day when China wakes up to the enormous value of the hidden wealth which she possesses. With such a notoriously rich Province in minerals as Kwangtung next to our door, it ought to be possible for Hongkong to be supplied with all the raw materials that it needs for the shipbuilding and allied industries. And then, as the Commodore says, with the added advantage of a supply of cheap labour sufficient to meet all requirements, Hongkong ought to be able to compete with any yards in the world. That is a reasonable prospect; not a wild dream or a piece of imagination. And the possibility is well worth sowing at. If realised, it would, apart from anything else, "make" Hongkong. But shipbuilders and shipowners can learn, too, as the Commodore showed when he made mention of the manner in which the Germans, before the war, made ships to fit the trade, not the trade to fit the ships. There must be the progressive outlook all round if this Colony is to go ahead in the supplying of ships in the days to come.

The closer union which the war has brought about between the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine was emphasised in some of yesterday's speeches. And it was fitting that that should be so. Especially gratifying was it to hear Commodore Gurner urging the necessity for better conditions of life at sea—a point which seldom occurs to us who spend our time on land. Bad conditions aboard ship must mean a poor type of mariner. And that in turn works to the common disadvantage of all. Happily, the Mercantile Marine to-day is composed of a better type of man than ever before, and the war has shown beyond all doubt what an asset the Empire has in these men. With good ships, steady men and comfortable conditions aboard, the British Mercantile Marine need not fear for the future. These essentials assured, we shall more than uphold the great sea traditions which have been handed down to us from past generations.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

#### THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, has inherited a dangerous hereditas, inasmuch as he has to find ways and means to provide for a deficit of £115 millions in the coming year, the revenue being assessed at, on the existing basis of taxation, £653 millions and the expenditure at £776 millions. Additional burdens are to be laid on the already bowed back of the taxpayer. The burden of debt is also very formidable, making allowance for all our assets and all indemnity that one may expect to get from the enemy. The Chancellor emphasised the abnormal character of the finance of 1919-1920. The financial situation is on a scale far exceeding any that has ever been known at any time or in any country. The new proposals that Mr. Austen Chamberlain has made to meet the enormous deficit have apparently been received favourably, though they will mean an additional burden to a load which has already been far from light. The spirit duty has been increased from 30 shillings to 50 shillings a gallon; beer from 50 shillings to 70 shillings a barrel (the two estimated to produce an additional revenue of £44 millions in the present year), and death duties increased to produce £10 millions more. These are the principal and practically the only things on which the Chancellor is going to lay hands to trim his sail.

#### THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt is soaring up. At the outbreak of the war it stood at £640 millions, and on March 31st last it was at £7,435 millions. This is enough to flatten us. The wiping out of this colossal debt will take generations. On the asset side of this prodigious debt are the obligations of the Allies and Dominions for loans advanced during the progress of the Great European War, of £1,739 millions, of which the Dominions owe the Mother Country £171 millions and £1,568 millions are due from the Allies. We have so far assumed that these advances will be repaid, but we must make allowance not only for what is happening in Russia (which owes us £256 millions) but for the possibility that for years to come we may not be able to rely on receiving the interest due to us by all our Allies. Belgium and France, for instance, are already pleading bankruptcy. France has to pay us £434 millions and Belgium £86 millions. Accordingly, we should write down the advances by one-half and after deducting the debt due by the Dominions in full and the obligation of India in full, the estimated National Debt at the end of the current financial year is reduced to about £6,450 millions, if Mr. Austen Chamberlain, as he says he is confident of doing, succeeds in making expenditure and revenue meet.

#### OTHER POINTS.

An interesting item of news in the Chancellor's Budget speech is the fact that it is not proposed to proceed with the luxury tax. The general principle as regards the luxury tax adopted by the French Government was adopted in England. The French rate was 10 per cent, but the English rate was rather lighter, assessed at two shillings or one-sixth of the amount. Mr. Bonar Law who levied this luxury tax was disappointed as its imposition had not secured to the revenue of the country a very considerable addition. It is very interesting to find Mr. Chamberlain emphasising the necessity for severe economy. It is quite impossible for us to go on as we are going on without becoming a bankrupt nation. Ministers, instead of retrenching, are increasing expenditure. There are hordes of unnecessary Government officials. The unemployment donation, amounting to £1,300,000 weekly, is a premium on idleness. If things go on as they are going on at present, the day of reckoning will come. All unnecessary expenditure must be cut down. The situation is quite grave, without any exaggeration. The British Government should study economy. The present House of Commons, elected in a spasm of hectic emotion, has no natural love for a sober-clad virtue like economy, but it is beginning to show concern about the extravagance of the Government.

### DAY BY DAY.

YOU MAY KNOW SOME MEN IF YOU KNOW SOME PEOPLE THEY KNOW.

During yesterday there were notified five cases of plague (two fatal), three of cerebro-spinal fever (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of enteric. All were Chinese.

A report of an accident has been made to the Police. The six-year old daughter of a lighter-man was drowned by falling overboard from the lighter which was lying off the M.B.K. godown at Yaumati.

The s.s. Quinnebaug, which has been chartered by the Douglas Lapraik Company, is the old German vessel Pontong, which used to be on the Bangkok-Hongkong run. When America declared war against Germany, the s.s. Pontong was lying near Manila. She was seized by the Philippines Government and rechristened the Quinnebaug.

A Chinese visited a house in Sai Wan Ho to pay his respects to his two friends. The friends not being at home, he took his leave, and also, a bundle of clothing. Going out of the house, he was greeted by some blank shots fired from the revolver of an alert constable. The bundle of clothing was taken from him and he was to-day put into gaol for one month.

A Chinese who was found in possession of a revolver was described by Inspector Grant to-day as having mixed with bad characters. In consequence of information received, a detective was sent to Hollywood Road, where he arrested the Chinese and found the revolver stuck in his girdle. Mr. R. E. Lindsell inflicted a fine \$500 with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

Lizards as an article of medicine are highly esteemed by the Chinese. In hawking these animals, a Chinese omitted to take out a licence and was arrested. Mr. R. E. Lindsell, in trying the case this morning, was under the impression at first that the lizards were used for food. Inspector Brazil, however, enlightened him as to the real use to which the lizards were put. The hawkers were fined \$3, or seven days.

The two Chinese who were arrested on Saturday night at Bridges Street were this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with complicity in the recent armed robbery on goldsmith's shop at No. 282, Queen's Road West. The prosecuting Police Officer, Inspector Grant, stated that a quantity of the loot, about \$60 worth, was found on one of the prisoners. At an identification parade, the prisoners were identified by the assistants of the shop as being amongst those who took part in the robbery. The hearing of the case was fixed for Thursday next week.

The following is from the N.Y. Daily News Scottish letter:—Staff Sergeant-Major J. G. Rogers, R.A.S.C., son of Captain Rogers, Elgin, has been awarded the M.M.S. for valuable services rendered in connection with the war in record offices. The Sergeant-Major, who has served 18 years in the Army, was in Hongkong when war broke out. He volunteered for active service, but on coming to this country was retained at Woolwich. His father and five brothers were serving; three of his brothers have made the supreme sacrifice, and one, Lieutenant Rogers, had the honour of transferring the colours of the 1/6th Seaforths from Elgin to Germany.

### THE S.S. NEURALIA.

#### LATEST NEWS.

The latest news of the s.s. Neuralia is that the alterations to the vessel, which have been carried out in Shanghai, are practically completed, and she is expected to reach Hongkong on about the 28th of this month though even this is uncertain. Although many berths have been reserved from Hongkong, it is impossible to state at present exactly the amount of accommodation that will be taken up, since the Hongkong passenger list is far from complete.

### MODERN MODES.



A dainty hat in turquoise blue, braid with old fashioned flowers and double faced ribbon of blue and black.

Novel idea for sleeve is also shown.

#### Designs of the Moment by "Sacha."

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A Queer Street Name is the heading which the *Daily Chronicle* gives to the case of a man charged with gambling in Labour in Vain Street, Shadwell. The place is not mentioned in the Directory, but there was a well known Labour in Vain court which was demolished to make room for Queen Victoria Street. The name is not Scriptural, as might be thought; it is derived from an inn so called, whose sign, depicting two women scrubbing a negro, was intended to bid defiance to certain women brewers who had set up in competition. It is a pity that so quaint and distinctive a name should have disappeared.

It is twenty-five years since Mr. Arthur Morrison wrote his "Tales of Mean Streets" and "A Child of the Jago," taking for his scene of action Bethnal Green, which has come into the lime-light owing to the Queen's interest in its housing conditions. The Old Jago was a notorious area, and though it has been cleared away by the County Council, it has left others like it elsewhere in the district. It was bounded on one side by Shoreditch High street and on another by Bethnal Green Road, and Mr. Morrison described it as "the blackest pit in London," while Jago court, right in the centre of it, was "the blackest hole in all that pit." Brady Street, which the Queen visited figures in the "Tales," and there was a gang of "Brady-lasers" who fought the "Cane-way chaps" with sticks and belts whenever the two met. In the novelist's view—and he had studied the district thoroughly—as secretary of a philanthropic society—"utter remoteness from delight" was the keynote of the byways of Bethnal Green.

What will be the outcome of the film actors' combine in America cannot be predicted with any accuracy yet. Having secured Mr. D. W. Griffith as their director and Mr. McAdoo as their legal adviser, Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks and William Hart—earning in the aggregate £400,000 a year—have combined to beat the Film Producers' Trust. Their aim it is stated, is to secure artistic development of the kinma industry, to do away with the enormous profits of middlemen and like objects—and incidentally to increase their own salaries. This amalgamation is only one of many which are taking place almost daily in England and in Western Europe. If better films are ones of the results that come, the combines will not have been in vain, though we can scarcely picture Charlie Chaplin doing a comic "stunt," Mary Pickford playing the pretty heroine, Douglas Fairbanks the dashing hero, and William Hart the hoary villain all in the one film. The result to say the least, would be stupendous!

Although it is thirty years or so since Archbishop Thomson, of York, died, there are many people still who remember him, and to most of them I fancy, he appealed strongly as a Churchman of an admirable type—though, as one of his biographers has written, he "might not have been a scholar like Markham or Sumner, nor a man of affairs like Wilberforce, nor have the eloquence of a Liddon," he was a man, despite his old fashioned Toryism, of sound common sense and of great breadth of mind; a good sportsman (and so on the best of terms with his North country flock), and a man of the world. He had to make his own way, but promotion not only came to him, but came rapidly, and he was always making friends, whether as "Soapy Sam's" curate at Cuddesdon, or Provost of Queen's, or on the travels in which he delighted. Bishop Wilberforce made a jest of this rapid progress in fact, which I find quoted in Mrs. E. H. Thomson's "Life and Letters of William Thomson, Archbishop of York," which Mr. John Lane has just published. "It is a curious thing," someone said to him, "that when ever Mrs. Thomson presents her husband with a baby, the Archbishop of York has always got preference"; to which the Bishop replied: "Mrs. Thomson had better be very careful, because there are only Canterbury and Heaven before him!" He was no great statesman, or reformer, or even controversialist; but the letters and diaries are full of good things, both grave and gay, and in the hands of a skilful editor they have made a most acceptable volume.

# YEE SANG FAT CO.

B.V.D. Coat-Cut undershirts and  
B.V.D. Knee Length Drawers



"Oh Yea Sir. The Red.  
Woven Label is always  
sewn in a B.V.D.  
garment."

Anyone who sells you underwear without the label and calls it 'B.V.D. Style' is putting something over on you. 'B.V.D.' is a trade mark and not a style."

#### British Lisle Socks

White, Black and Gray, with or without clox.  
75cts, 1.00 and 1.25 Pair.

#### American Silk Socks

White, Black and Colours.  
\$1.25 a Pair.

**YEE SANG FAT CO.,**  
Queen's Road, and D'Aguilar Street.  
TELEPHONE 1355.

#### WAR COMFORTS.

#### QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLE- WORK GUILD.

The Hongkong Branch of the above Guild issues the following report for April:

City Hall Work Party, under Mrs. Stabb.—222 vests, 117 pyjamas, 58 shirts, 6 children's pyjamas, 338 milk covers, 288 handkerchiefs, 84 pants.

Naval & Dockyard Branch, under Mrs. Gurner.—16 shirts, 21 vests, 8 pants, 12 bedjackets, 16 socks, 1 pair gloves, 8 pyjamas, 3 body belts, 1 child's jacket, 1 long flannel, 2 stays, 1 boy's shirt, 1 petticoat, 4 blankets.

Catholic Women's League, under Miss Loureiro.—9 pairs socks, 10 mufflers, 2 sweaters, 21 knitted scrubbers, 16 mops, 100 khaki handkerchiefs, 120 food and jug covers, 376 rolled bandages, 1230 sponge swabs, 8 wire puzzles.

The following letter has been received:

#### OFFICE OF RED CROSS COMMISSIONER

Mes. Ex. Force,

Basrah, 12th February 1919.

Dear Madam.

The Commission of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John in Mesopotamia and in Persia—which I have the honour to represent—is now demobilising and after March 1919 will return to England. I beg to take this last opportunity of thanking you and the Association which you represent for your many and generous gifts and comforts for the sick and wounded in those countries.

During the three years that I have been in Mesopotamia, Red Cross gifts have poured in a ceaseless stream into our Base Headquarters Depot at Basrah from every quarter of the Empire. British and Indian patients in hospital throughout the whole theatre of operations—from the Persian Gulf to Anah on the upper Euphrates, to Mosul nearly 1,000 miles up the Tigris and to Baku on the Caspian Sea—have alike received your gifts through one or other of our many Red Cross Depots in Mesopotamia and in

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

#### CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Sir.—Having read the article in your paper last night about the three Chinese who were convicted of brutally killing a dog by immersing it in boiling water and then shaving it to prepare it for cooking, I was greatly surprised and disappointed to see that the Magistrate let them off with six months' imprisonment only, when the cowardly brutes ought to have been severely horse-whipped or given a dose of the treatment they meted out to the poor dog, and then, in addition, they should have got anything from three to five years' hard labour. The whole affair is cruelly disgusting the more so as it appears there has been a regular business of thieves being sent out to steal dogs for this purpose.

Having lost a good dog and believing now that he may have met his end in this way, I feel that the Magistrate ought to have been much more severe in his sentence on these unnatural fiends and so made an example of them that would have prevented anything of the kind happening in this Colony again. I congratulate the Police for their capture in this case.

Yours etc.,  
FOND OF DOGS.  
Hongkong, May 20, 1919.

Persia. Not only on behalf of the Red Cross but on behalf also of the sick and wounded, whom in some measure I can claim to represent, I thank you most warmly for your unsparing efforts on behalf of the hundreds of thousands of men who have been admitted to the Hospitals of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) S. M. MOLLER,  
Lieut-Colonel,  
Red Cross Commissioner.

#### NORTHERN CHINESE ATHLETES.

#### ENTERTAINED IN HONGKONG.

Passing through the Colony on their way back North were a party of 32 Northern Chinese athletes who arrived here by the Wosang from Manila, where they took part with much credit in the Far East Olympiad. The party, which is under the direction of a manager and three trainers, two of whom are Americans, forms the first batch returning home, from a total number of 55 youths sent by the North to represent China at the Games. Owing to the lack of sufficient shipping accommodation, the remaining 23 Northern athletes have been held back at Manila. They expect to return, in company with the Southern athletes by the Empress of Asia.

Whilst in the Colony, the party stayed at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. buildings. At a tea-party given yesterday by the Chinese Recreation Club, at which they were guests, Mr. J. M. Wong, the President of the Club, in an interesting speech, said that they met there that day under the auspices of the Hongkong Chinese Amateur Athletic Association; and on behalf of the Committee and members of that organisation, he had very great pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the guests, who were representatives from the Northern and Central parts of their country to complete for honour in the Far Eastern Olympic Games recently held in Manila. On such an auspicious occasion as that day's, he should have addressed them in the official language of their country, but unfortunately his knowledge of the tongue was such that he must crave their kind indulgence for speaking in English which he had no doubt they spoke with greater fluency than he could. They (the members of the Club) had heard of the success their guests had achieved in Manila and they offered them their hearty congratulations. To those of their guests who had won prizes, they wished them very many years in which to enjoy their possessions (Applause).

and to those of them who had unfortunately failed to achieve success, they would encourage them to persevere and practise up, so that when the next Olympiad took place, they would be sure to capture prizes (Applause). They all knew that in order to achieve success, one must have not only physical strength and an alert mind but also a spirit of Union and a suffering which was necessary in these ominous days of internal strife and external humiliation.

No effort should be neglected which could tend towards producing such qualities and virtues in a man, which were not to be despised but strenuously fostered. Such being the case, it would give more courage to their country to take up sports and physical culture.

The more they strived in this direction the better it would be for the present and future of their present-day unhappy country. A sane mind could only exist in a sane body. Physical culture produced health and strength, and a strong and healthy body begot a sane mind.

China needed to-day above all else, a large number of men physically strong, mentally bright and morally good who could work together harmoniously and with unselfishness.

so that every means that could help to produce such men to save their country, must certainly be employed. He (the speaker) certainly thought that physical culture and sports were amongst such means. He expressed the hope that their sports, when they returned would encourage physical culture and help to create a sporting spirit in their various immediate neighbourhoods.

Their stay in the Colony was necessarily a brief one, but he hoped it was a pleasant one. He expressed, on behalf of Hongkong sportsmen, the latter's pleasure in having met them that day.

Mr. Chan Hau Tin, the manager of the athletic party, in returning thanks for the hospitality extended to them by their hosts, reciprocated their feelings. He hoped that when they got back to Central China they would practise for the next competitions.

The party broke up after a pleasant half-hour. The Northern athletes proceeded to the North to-day by the Columbia.

#### NOTICES.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

#### SAVE YOUR CLOTHING, FURS & CARPETS

by storing them in our Cold Stores for the Summer months where no moths or vermin can attack them. For particulars as to packing and rates apply to:

#### THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & GOLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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#### IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS MACHINERY MERCHANTS "FRISCO STANDARD" MARINE ENGINES, "COPPER QUEEN" BELTING, "SKOOKUM" PACKING, ELECTRIC MOTORS, GENERATORS AND OTHER ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

#### ACME PACKING COMPANY —CHICAGO—

#### RED CROWN BRAND CANNED MEATS

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

#### THOS. W. SIMMONS AND COMPANY.

#### FUNERAL.

#### THE LATE MR. H. C. JENNINGS.

The funeral of the late Mr. Herbert Cecil Jennings whose death occurred on Monday, took place in the Protestant Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle officiating. The funeral, which was of a military character, was very largely attended, which testified to the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

Nearly the entire staff of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company was present including Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. C. W. Bewick and Mr. G. M. Shaw.

Also Major Wakeman, Capt. Brown, now commanding the Cadet Company of which the deceased was a member, Lieut. Col. Coles, R. A. O. C. Lt. Stevens, R. A. O. C. representatives of R. G. A. R. E. and Manchester Regt. and Messrs. Gerrard and Steward, secretary and captain respectively of the Hongkong Football Club for which deceased played. The chief mourners were the mother and two sisters of the deceased. The cortège which was preceded by the buglers and drummers of the Cadet Company passed the monument at 5.15 the Coffin, covered by the Union Jack, being drawn by the comrades of the deceased. The pall-bearers were Master Gunner May, R.G.A., Staff Sergeant Major Harrow, R.A.S.C., R.S.M. Tatton, R.G.A., Sergeant Major Mason, R.A.O.C., Sub-Conductor Harding, R.A.O.C. and Q.M.S. Smith, R.G.A.

Making available for appropriation \$25,758.56 The Directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$21,000.00, that the amount at debit of Electrification Scheme expenses, via \$944.35 be written off, and that the balance of \$3,814.20 be carried to a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Dr. J. W. Noble and Hon. Mr. David Landale having resigned, their places have been filled by Messrs. A. O. Lang and John Johnstone respectively.

In accordance with Rule 73 of the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. John Johnstone retire but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. C. Bertram Brown and A. R. Lowe, who offer themselves for re-election.

HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1919.

#### TO LOOK WELL AND FEEL WELL

daily regularity is essential. Constipation is the root cause of disordered liver, sick headaches, biliousness, foul breath, pimples and a host of other ills.

#### PINKLETTES

dispel constipation and promote regularity, they do not grip or purge, but act as gently as nature.

Chemists sell them, also at 60 cents the vial post free, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Suzhouk Road, Shanghai.

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Cool in wear, light weight,  
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THE GLEN CLOTH

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The house for the best selection of

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Smart and useful shapes, stocked only

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SUN HELMETS  
STRAW & FELT  
HATS.

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#### LARGE SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED

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AND

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(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

TO  
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN  
GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES;

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA,

RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

LONDON via COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

S.S. leave Hongkong a. m. Due Marseilles about Due London about

NEURALIA 18th May, noon 31st June 8th July

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO &amp; BOMBAY.

DILWARA 24th May, noon due Bombay about 16th June

FOR CALCUTTA via STRAITS &amp; RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR Early June 1 due Calcutta, June.

FOR SHANGHAI &amp; KOBE.

ARRATOON APCAR 20th May, noon

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freightage, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22 Des-Voeux Road Central, Agents.  
HONGKONG.

## PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

VIA

Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPEROR OF ASIA	12 June.	31 June.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	23 June.	16 July.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	10 July.	28 July.
MONTEAGLE	22 July.	16 Aug.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	7 Aug.	25 Aug.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	20 Aug.	10 Sept.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	27 Sept.	22 Oct.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	2 Oct.	20 Oct.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	15 Oct.	5 Nov.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	30 Oct.	17 Nov.

"FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Gold \$491.00
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Gold \$436.00
MONTEAGLE	Gold \$436.00

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, millage and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to  
P. D. BUTTERFIELD, GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Phone 752.

Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR", "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA",  
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	21st May, at noon.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	18th June.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	16th July.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance of passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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Apply to— Company's Office in:

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Chater Road.

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## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination Steamer &amp; Displacement Sails hence

SHANGHAI, KORE &amp; YOKO- \* Mishima M. MON. 9th

HAMA ..... T. 15,930 June 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KORE &amp; YOKO- \* Tango Maru FRI. 13th

HAMA ..... T. 13,560 May 11 a.m.

Nikkō Maru SAT. 21st June 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI &amp; KORE ..... T. 9,600

SHANGHAI &amp; KORE ..... T. 12,300

NEW YORK via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane &amp; Sydney ....

BOMBAK via Singapore and \* Kaga Maru SATUR. 31st

Colombo ..... T. 12,300 May at noon.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pan- \* Aki Maru THURS. 22d

ang and Rangoon ..... T. 12,300 May at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Japan ..... \* Tatsuno M. TUESDAY.

T. 14,930 (Cargo only) 27th May.

BOMBAK via Singapore and Kirin M. SATUR. 24th May.

Colombo ..... T. 7,760

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pan- \* Tenzan Maru MONDAY.

ang and Rangoon ..... T. 19th May.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA, &amp; CALIFORNIA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAKAJIMA, KOBE, TOKYO, CHINA, TAIPEI, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA. Operated by the management and ownership of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Maru, "Kashima Maru," &amp; "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement. Head sailings from Hongkong.

\* Fushimi Maru SUN. 22nd June, at 11 a.m.

\* Katori Maru SUN. 13th July, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

T. 19th May.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers

SHINYO MARU Leave Hongkong:

SIBERIA MARU 23rd May.

PERSIA MARU 24th May.

KOREA MARU 18th June.

TEIYO MARU 26th June.

NIPPON MARU 21st July.

7th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ.

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THEIR BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers

KIYO MARU Leave Hongkong:

KIYO MARU 12th July.

4th Aug.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA.

S.S. "SOERAKARTA"

Will be despatched as above on or about

May, 31st, 1919.

For freight apply to—

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"NANKING" "CHINA"

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

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AN UNSUPERSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach him.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS &amp; Co. Canton

Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS

STEAMERS

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For

Steamers

To

New York

23rd May at noon

25th May at night

26th May at noon

27th May at noon

28th May at 3 p.m.

29th May at noon

1st June at night

## SHIPPING.

**O. S. K.****OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore  
and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" 2nd June. (Call Manila).

"ANDES MARU" Monday, 14th June.

GENOA &amp; BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through

Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steam v.

"ASBURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.

"GANGES MARU" Monday, 26th May.

BUENOS AIRES RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,

DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" 15th June.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via SPORE.

"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.

"GANGES MARU" Monday, 26th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNNAN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCK-

LAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

"NANKIN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER &amp; TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEEF-

LUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE

YOKKAICHI &amp; YOKOHAMA.

"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" Thursday, 21st May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon

passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 22nd May.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 25th May.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 25th May.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKTAICHI &amp; YOKOHAMA.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,  
Manager.Tel. No. 744 and 745  
No. 1, Queen's Building.**Y. K. K.****YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.**

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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The following

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will be despatched for

SEATTLE, PORTLAND, VANCOUVER AND

SAN FRANCISCO.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About June 15th.

"WEST MUNHAM" 25th.

"WEST HEMATITE" Aug. 10th.

"WEST CELINA" 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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## SHIPPING.

## SHIPPING.

**THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VANCOUVER  
via MANILA & SHANGHAISTEAMERS  
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about May, 22nd.  
"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 24thThrough Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States  
or Canada

For particulars for freight apply to:

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.  
GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING  
THIRD FLOOR

## LINE

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

## H TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## THE Steamship

## "SHINYO MARU."

Steamer arrived from SAN  
FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,  
JAPAN PORTS and MANILA  
Thursday May 15th.Consignees of cargo are hereby  
notified to present their bills of  
lading for counter-claims are to  
make immediate delivery from  
alongside steamer or the com-  
pany's godown, where all cargo  
impeding immediate discharge  
will be landed at consignee's  
risk.Storage charges will be as  
set out on cargo remaining un-  
delivered on and after Thursday  
May 23rd.All broken, chafed and damage-  
packages will be landed into the  
company's godown, where same  
will be examined on Monday,  
May 19th, at 10 A.M.No claims will be recognised  
after the goods have left the  
steamer or godown and none will  
be entertained if presented later  
than three weeks after arrival of  
steamer.No fire insurance whatever  
will be effected.T. TAIGO,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1919.

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG  
and SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## S.S. "KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above  
ports, Consignees of cargo by  
her are hereby informed that all  
goods are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra hazardous Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Co. Ltd., whence  
and/or from the wharves delivery  
may be obtained.Goods not cleared by the 27th  
inst. at noon will be subject to  
rent.All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages are to be left in the  
Godowns where they will be  
examined. Claims against the  
steamer must be presented with  
in 10 days of arrival otherwise  
they will not be recognised.No fire insurance will be  
effected by us in any case what-  
ever.Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed byJARDINE, MATHESON  
& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1919.

## PAUL HOTEL.

Corrected to 15th May, 1919.

Mr. &amp; Mrs. F. Hall

J. Adams

Mr. &amp; Mrs. G. C. Alabaster

Dr. T. C. Arvin

Mr. G. W. Barton

Mr. G. B. Bird

Mr. &amp; Mrs. D. E. Black

Mr. &amp; Mrs. E. C. Blakely

Mr. &amp; Mrs. F. Bonner

Mr. &amp; Mrs. G. C. Brown

Mr. &amp; Mrs. H. C. Brown

Mr. &amp; Mrs. J. H. Brown

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

### THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

The thirty-eighth ordinary yearly meeting of the above Company was held at the offices of the Company this morning, at 11.30. Mr. J. Johnstone presided and there were present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C. M. G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. F. Maitland, and Mr. A. H. Compton. (Consulting Committee), Mr. F. C. Hall (Acting Secretary), Mr. R. F. Mattingly (representing the Solicitors to the Company), and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and Messrs. J. Arnold, A. F. Arculli, Ho Leung, M. H. Lo, G. C. Maxon, E. V. D. Part, Ho Kwon, H. Percy Smith, A. C. Davison, G. W. Barton, D. S. M. Bernard and Chiu Sin Kim.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and accounts have now been in your hands for some days and I will therefore with your permission take them as read. We meet to hold this our 38th annual meeting under much happier auspices than has been the case on the past four occasions. The conclusion of the Armistice last November, and the approaching settlement of the terms of peace, bring to a close a period of tension which has tried us all severely both privately and commercially. The figures we now present disclose an era of prosperity, resulting in a surplus for the year 1917 which is by far the largest in the history of the Company, and this I think you will agree is the more creditable when the difficulties with which we have had to contend are taken into consideration. Shortage of staff, both here and in London, delays and restrictions in cabling, and many other disabilities, have tended to make our work more difficult and laborious than in former times. The premium income for the closed year of 1917 shows an increase of \$900,000 over that of 1916, while the amount of losses has only risen by the sum of \$120,000. Turning to the year 1918, we find that, though the premium income is one million dollars less than that for 1917 after a similar period, losses also have fallen by the sum of \$80,000 with the result that, in spite of the heavy drop in income as expressed in dollars, the balance for the year 1918 as on the 31st Dec., is only \$70,000 less than that carried forward for 1917, on a similar date. I may mention that this fall in income for last year is very largely due to the still upward trend of sterling Exchange, our accounts being presented this year at 3/44, as against 3/- for last year. A review of the balance sheet will show that our assets both in sterling, and as expressed in local currency, represent a considerable increase over those for 1917. The only item which calls for special comment is that of British, Indian and Colonial Government Bonds and Stocks which has risen from £387,000 to just over £600,000, this being due to the continued investment of our surplus funds in War Loan. Our funds are all in a healthy condition. The Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account shows an increment of just over \$200,000, this being due to the appreciation of securities generally, and to the favourable rate of exchange ruling between Hongkong and Shanghai, on the 31st December last. You will notice from the report that Mr. T. E. Pearce has accepted the invitation of the Consulting Committee to join their number, and I heartily commend his election to you. The surplus to be dealt with is \$1,479,155.28, out of which has been paid an interim dividend of \$18 per share, leaving \$1,299,155.28 and we now recommend the payment of a final dividend of \$12, the appropriation of \$500,000 to Sterling Reserve Fund and the carrying to Underwriting Suspense Account of the balance of \$679,155.28, to close the year 1917. This last amount is considerably in excess of all previous like appropriations, but our operations in the year in question having been large, our provision to meet liabilities attaching thereto must be proportionately greater. It is early yet to say much about 1918, but as already stated the balance of \$3,151,180.78 is quite satisfactory, and fully permits of the payment of an interim dividend of \$18 for that year. Now, gentlemen, with regard to the future, as we return to more normal conditions competition is bound to become extremely keen; such competition must be felt even by old and firmly established Companies such as this, and although we have little to fear from such competition if

it comes to reason, that we should be prepared for a big shrinkage in our premium income. This shrinkage will in all probability continue until some of the more recently formed Companies and that Marine Insurance is not quite so remunerative, under normal conditions, as they used to expect; or until the gradual opening up of China enables us to increase the field of our activities and gives more room for newcomers. In the latter respect it must be a matter of very keen disappointment to the many business men in China—both native and foreign—to view the half-hearted attempts made by the Chinese themselves to settle their differences, and put their house in order. In fact, one is forced to the conclusion that those at present in authority find a state of unrest so beneficial to their own pockets, that in spite of the very evident danger to their mother country, they deliberately play their cards in such a manner as will ensure of the game being continued. Neither party appears to be better than the other in this respect, and while they continue the quarrel for their own immediate benefit, others step in and take what they want, well knowing that there is no one in this country to oppose them. With regard to the proposal to reduce the liability on each of our shares by the sum of \$50, the circular letter dealing with this matter has been in your hands for some time past, and I feel sure that the advisability of this measure will appeal to you. At the Consulting Committee meeting which will be held at the termination of this meeting, sanction will be sought to make a call of \$50 per share in respect of monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company, and, if obtained, a further sanction will be sought to the payment of a special dividend of \$50 per share out of the Reserve Fund, this special dividend to be payable the day following that on which the call becomes due. The proposition has received the careful consideration of your Committee, and we trust that it meets with your approval. Gentlemen, I do not think there is any other subject that calls for mention by me, but I shall be pleased to answer if possible any question arising out of the accounts which shareholders may wish to put after the accounts themselves have been seconded. There being no questions I now propose the following resolution:—That the report and accounts as presented, including the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year 1917 of \$12 per share, and of an interim dividend in respect of the year 1918 of \$18 per share; the addition of \$500,000 to the Sterling Reserve Fund; and of \$679,155.28 to the Underwriting Suspense Account be adopted and passed.

Mr. E. V. D. Part said:—Mr. Chairman—I beg to second the resolution and to congratulate the management and staff on the excellent results and sound position of the Company.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook proposed and Mr. J. Arnold seconded the re-election to the Consulting Committee of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C. M. G., Sir Robert Ho Tung and Messrs. H. P. White, F. Maitland, C. S. Gubbay and A. H. Compton, and confirmation of the election of Mr. T. E. Pearce. The motion was carried.

Mr. G. W. Barton proposed and Mr. Ho Leung seconded the re-election as Auditors for the ensuing year of Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and Mr. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., at a remuneration of \$250 each, and the motion was carried.

The Chairman then announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application, and the meeting terminated.

MESSRS. GANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., Ltd., was held this morning in the offices of the Company, when there were present Messrs. Chan Kai Ming (Chairman), S. C. Pank (Managing Director), Lai Po Wing, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak (Directors), Mr. C. Bond (Secretary), Messrs. Leung Yan Po, Chow Tung-sang, and M. A. Razack.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—As it is past the hour for which this meeting has been called and there being a quorum present, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting. Gentlemen.—The report and statement of accounts for the year ending 1918, having been in your hands for some time, I

propose we now commence to take them as read. It will be great pleasure in stating that our net profits for the year under review, amount to \$30,106.98, which must be very gratifying to the shareholders, as it constitutes a record since the formation of the Company. After adding the balance of \$3,218.08 brought forward, from credit of Profit and Loss Account for 1917, it makes a total credit of \$33,324.98 which your Directors have appropriated as shown on the report now in your possession. After paying a dividend of \$1 per share, which will absorb \$18,105, your Directors transferred \$14,000 to General Reserve Account. This amount, together with the \$6,000 brought forward from General Reserve Account for 1917, makes a total of \$20,000. They also deemed it advisable to transfer \$30,000 to create a Stock Reserve Account and to write down Goodwill Account \$20,000. They trust the shareholders will fully agree that these amounts are absolutely essential considering the high prices at which our stocks have been laid down owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing during the past four years. With a return to normal conditions, there is every possibility of a slump in prices which may adversely affect the earnings of the Company, therefore it is as well to consolidate the resources of the Company and be prepared for any emergency. The next item on the report shows a bonus of \$5,500 to the staff which I am sure every shareholder will agree with me is well deserved; as it is due to their labours that we have been able to place such a splendid report before you. The balance of \$5,719.98 has been carried forward to this year's account, and I have no hesitation in stating that with such a substantial reserve at our disposal, we shall be in a position to withstand any drawback that may occur in our future business transactions. Gentlemen, with these few remarks, I have much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. M. A. Razack, in seconding the adoption of the report and statement of accounts said:—I have great pleasure in seconding the report and accounts with which, I am sure, the shareholders are satisfied. It is indeed an exceptionally good year, which this Company has not seen for a long time. I sincerely hope that similar results, if not better, will be obtained for a good many years to come. The successful result is undoubtedly due to the hard work of the staff, who deserve the bonus which has been recommended.

On the proposition of Mr. C. Bond, seconded by Mr. Leung Yen Po, Mr. Lau Po Wing was unanimously re-elected Director of the Company.

Messrs. Lowe Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$150, on the proposal of Mr. S. C. Pank, seconded by Mr. Sau Po Wing.

Mr. C. Bond said:—On behalf of the staff I beg to tender you our sincere thanks for your kindness in voting us the handsome bonus. I can assure you, gentlemen, it has been very much appreciated by every member of the staff, especially as the times are very bad at present. It is very gratifying to the staff to know that this bonus is presented to the staff by the Directors as an appreciation of their work in the past year. I sincerely trust, gentlemen, that we shall be able to work just as hard, if not harder, this year and I hope and trust that the profits of the Company will be better this year than in the past. With these remarks I again beg to thank you, gentlemen.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application, and the meeting terminated.

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## TODAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

### OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks	b.	\$670
Marine Insurances		
Cantons	a.	\$480
North China	b.	\$220
Unions	a.	\$1100 ss. 1090
Yangtze	b.	\$322
Far Easterns	n.	\$26

### FIRE INSURANCES.

China Firs.	b.	\$150
Indo. (Pref.)	n.	\$32

### SHIPPING.

Douglas	a.	\$89
Steamboats	n.	\$22
Indo. (Def.)	b.	150
Shells	b.	195

### REFINERIES.

Sugars	n.	\$159
Malabons	b.	\$34

### MING.

Katians	b.	ex. div. 49/-
Langkats Combined	b.	191/4

### SHANGHAI LOANS.

Shanghai Loans	b.	191/4
S'hal Explorations		

### RAUBS.

Raubs	n.	3/4
Tromohs	n.	41/-

### URALS.

Urals	n.	41/-
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### DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H.K. Wharves	n.	941/2
H. Docks	s.	151

### SHAI DOCKS.

Shai Docks	b.	329
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### N. ENGINEERINGS.

N. Engineering	n.	24
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### LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.

Centrals	b.	\$109
H.K. Hotels	n.	\$100

### LAND INVEST.

Land Invest.	b.	\$110 ss. 111
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### H'PHERYES EST.

H'pheyres Est.	b.	\$8
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### K'LOON LANDS.

K'loon Lands	b.	\$45
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### L. RECLAMATIONS.

L. Reclamations	n.	\$175

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## SPIRITUALISM.

DENUNCIATION BY SIR D. FERRIER.

"I thought spiritualism and the supernatural claims of mediums were quite exploded by this time," said Sir David Ferrier, the eminent neuro-pathologist, to a *Daily Echo* representative recently.

The revival of the occult synchronises with the termination of the war, when there are thousands of people in the country suffering the heartbreaking anguish of being unable to gain tidings of those dear to them who are classified as "missing."

It is only natural that these distressed relatives should resort to every means likely and unlikely to obtain information, but I am quite unable to understand how anybody with any pretence to medical qualifications can lend countenance to the preposterous impositions with which spiritualism is steeped, and as such, have been exposed again and again.

The alleged phenomena which Sir Arthur Conan Doyle appears to regard as a new discovery are not only an old story, but one which has never been capable of support when subjected to honest and impartial investigation.

## OLD TRICKS.

More than thirty years ago I saw the tricks which Sir A. Conan Doyle now seriously ask his readers to believe. I was present at a seance in Quebec street one Sunday afternoon about that time and my old friend, Balfour Browne, the great parliamentary lawyer, was there also.

It was a cold day, but before the seance began the embers in the fireplace were carefully removed. Thick curtains were then drawn across the windows and every precaution was taken to exclude the smallest ray of light, real or artificial. We remained some time in total darkness, and then, as now, the gathering was entertained by the mystic touch of invisible fingers and the rest of the mummery on which Sir A. Conan Doyle lays stress.

Then from a curtained alcove ghostly hands made their appearance. Presently the dim outline of a face became visible, and I remarked to Balfour Browne in a voice just loud enough for the medium to hear, "How very like Mr. Taylor's face!" It did not in the least surprise me when I was told presently that the face I had just seen was that of Mr. Taylor, who, as it happened, was a purely imaginary person.

The climax to this miserable nonsense came when one of the audience acquired some red liquid at a ghostly figure which took the place of Mr. Taylor. Lights were produced, and behold, the spirit before us was a very healthy subject who had certainly not quitted the world so far, and whose appearance suggested that he was destined to live like other mortals, for a considerable time to come.

## CRESTFALLEN "SPIRIT."

The meeting broke up hurriedly, and not the least crest-fallen among the spiritualists was this very substantial "spirit" whose face and shirt front were streaming with the well-directed spray of cocaine.

Hypnotism is quite distinct from spiritualism, and in the hypnotic state the subject can be made to experience sensations which are the genuine result of his mental condition while under this strange influence. Here, however, it is a mortal who is once more passing through scenes of the past. Thus a soldier might conceivably believe himself to be in the trenches at close grips with the enemy. It is a phase of mind thoroughly recognised by brain specialists.

Spiritualism is not only a fraud, but it is a repulsive idea. It would seem to be an attempt to destroy the beautiful side of death, wherein we are led to believe that we are at rest and finished with the troubles of this world. Spiritualism, if it had any foundation in fact, would mean that hereafter our minds live in constant torment by reason of the affairs of the world we have quitted. From whatever point of view it is regarded spiritualism is to be deprecated, and, to my mind, it condemns itself.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEATH.

The death took place at the General Hospital, Colombo, on April 24 of Mr. Cuthbertson, Chief Engineer of the Clan MacDonald. Mr. Cuthbertson entered hospital on Tuesday evening suffering from blood-poisoning. He was better on Wednesday, but his case took a serious turn next morning. Mr. Cuthbertson was a popular officer and was known to several in Ceylon.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## GILDED YOUTH.

A report of the border woollen trade says that tailors are finding an eager demand for civilian clothes from demobilized men, who now number more than 1,500,000. These in the main are not content with "standard suits," they want to get away from monotony and uniformity into something smart and are willing to pay the price, even though that is now extreme, but the clothes are not available. Could it be met, the call is for some gaiety in colourings for men's and women's wear.

"Punch" has hit off the unattractive "standard" suit. An astonished soldier is being offered a checker-board suit for civilian wear, more suitable for a cinema artist, by the Reg. Q. M. S. "Not for me. Not much. I'm signing on again."

COMMISSION ON REPEAT ORDERS.

The question whether a firm is liable to pay commission to a commercial traveller on what are known as "repeat orders" which are received after he has left his employment came before Mr. Justice Bailhache in a case heard in London a few weeks ago. His Lordship said that where a man who had a large connection with a particular business was engaged to obtain orders and where he gave the firm the benefit of that business connection commission must be paid on the "repeat orders" which were received after he had left his employment. Where, however, a traveller embarked upon an entirely new business the right to claim commission ceased—in the absence of a special contract—with the end of his employment, even if the agreement expressly provided for payment on "repeat orders."

## OPIUM IN DUTCH INDIES.

Peking, 8th May.—The following information regarding the sale of opium in the Dutch East Indies has been supplied to the International Anti-Opium Association by the Netherlands Minister. Formerly the sale of opium in Netherlands India was farmed out to Chinese dealers. Since September, 1894, the Colonial Government has taken this sale in hand as a government monopoly (Regie), first in the island of Madura and gradually in the whole island of Java. In 1905 this monopoly was introduced into the other islands of the Archipelago. The object of this system is to raise the price of opium gradually so as to make it prohibitory. An elaborate system of surveillance is necessary to prevent smuggling. Finally different provinces are entirely closed to opium, although certain people who are unable to leave off smoking without impairing their health may receive personal licences. Thus the Residencies of Bantam, Batavia (partly), Preanger, Soerabaja (partly), Madura, Lampung, Cheribon, Banjumas and certain districts of the Residencies of Pekalongan, Semarang, Kedoe, Kediri, Soerakarta and Madioen have been entirely closed and importation, possession and transport of opium, the remains of opium, opium pipes and other utensils are strictly forbidden. The same applies to numerous districts and towns in the other islands besides Java. Regulations have been issued for the sale for medical purposes of opium, morphia and other narcotics and the instruments for the injection of morphia. The possession and transport of these were forbidden in 1911. The cultivation of the poppy was forbidden already in 1872. The use of opium among the troops is forbidden.

## RIZAL CEMENT CO. SEEKS INSOLVENCY.

An application in insolvency was filed by the Rizal Cement Company, capitalised at P1,500,000, in the court of first instance. Mr. Araneta, president of the corporation, filed the petition in accord with authority vested in him by the board of directors which in turn had been empowered to give that authority at a general stockholders' meeting. It is set forth in the petition that although the company has sufficient property at present to pay off its debts, it will be impossible for it to pay up obligations in the future. The company's balance sheet shows the sum of P2,168,322.31 the losses sustained during the first quarter of the year as shown in the same document amounting to P250,679.62. The company, according to the petition, has its principal offices at 123-125 Calle Juan Luau Luna. Its debt of P107,257.79 to Sly Cong Bieng, well known Chinese rice importer, has been reduced to P92,819.14 since April 30. Its company has its factory in Yuchau and Binangun, Rizal.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Masakata Nakano, c/o N. Y. K. King's Building, from Tokio. Satabupan Bee Mingkee West Camp, from Tokio. Wingkingtoo, from K. b. Chatseng, from Kobe.

Tashang, from San Francisco. Yanhainloong Central, from Yokohama. Himeisang Chungfung, from Shanghai.

Paul Loving, Passenger Tenvo Maru, from Yokohama. Gallop, American Consul, from Kobe.

Hingwui, from Shanghai. Liyeuntei No. 28, Yilisun Street, from Peking.

Burianshaw, from New York. Harry Hiera, a. Empress of Russia, from Southbeach.

Laing, from San Francisco.

Harchi, from San Francisco. Taifo-kingshal, from Dairen. Basbois, from New York.

T. KRING, Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 16, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:

Ashang, from San Francisco. J. Voorondonk of Dutch Consulate, from Groningen.

Mst., Carlton Hotel, from Manila.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 15, 1919.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on May 1, 1919

DITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

CONSUMPTION OF water in City and Hill Districts and decimal of gallons during the month of April.

CONSUMPTION OF water in Kowloon in millions and decimal of gallons during the month of April.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE PEACE TERMS.

## MORE GERMAN WHINING.

Berlin, May 14.  
Count Brockdorff Rantzau in a note handed to M. Clemenceau points out that the territorial stipulations mean the loss of the most important productive regions, equaling a shrinkage of 21 per cent of the entire corn and potatoe crops; also the loss of one third of the coal, three-quarters of the iron-ore and three-fifths of the zinc production. Consequently after the economic paralysis from the loss of the Oloppies and mercantile fleet and inability to secure sufficient raw materials industry will be destroyed to an enormous extent. Simultaneously food imports would rise considerably and Germany would be unable to provide work and food for the millions dependent on shipping and trade, who would be compelled to emigrate, which was practically impossible as many of the most important countries had put an embargo on German immigration. Hence the signing of the treaty would be the death sentence to many millions of Germans, especially as the blockade has broken the nation's health. The note declares that no relief work could prevent this dying en masse.

## FURTHER NOTES.

Paris, May 14.  
Count Rantzau has handed M. Clemenceau two further notes. The first alleges that territorial annexation does not conform with President Wilson's principles, specifically mentioning the Saar basin and the cantons of Moreau, Lupin and Malmedy to be given to Belgium. Oral discussions are requested hereinafter. The second note respecting reparations points out that Germany admitted her willingness to make reparation but not because she was responsible for the war which she does not admit.

Five new German delegates have arrived including Herr Bartholdy of the Mendelssohn Bankers. The Council of Four has appointed thirteen sub-committees comprising one delegate each of the five Great Powers to deal with the German objections to the treaty.

Sir Robert Borden has left for Canada and Mr. Lloyd George has sent a message of appreciation of his valuable services, hoping that he will return shortly.

The "Daily Telegraph" Paris correspondent says that before the departure of Landsberg and Geisberts for Berlin Count Rantzau endeavoured to obtain a personal interview with President Wilson. His request was courteously but coldly refused. Hence Landsberg returns to Berlin only to assure Scheidemann that peace must be signed.

## LIFTING THE BLOCKADE.

Paris, May 14.  
A communiqué says the Supreme Economic Council announces that arrangements have been made to completely remove the blockade against Germany immediately Germany has formally accepted the treaty. Meanwhile the following relaxations are made for the duration of the armistice. The import of foodstuffs to Germany is now free within the limits of a monthly ration of 300,000 tons of cereals, and 70,000 tons of fats. Rationed quantities may be forwarded to Germany by any country. Fish from neutrals adjacent to Germany have not been included in the rations since March 25. The Allies and Associated Powers have already shipped to Germany 550,000 tons, whereof half has been actually delivered. In effect Germany is now free to import all food for which she can pay. Exports of gold, silver, securities and war material are prohibited but other exports overland are free. The Allies have retained certain rights of pre-emption over coal, dyestuffs and certain other commodities, otherwise sea exports are free. All Black Lists of firms and persons in neutral countries are withdrawn. The area open to German fishing craft is largely extended and a quantity of net thread will be allowed to be forwarded to Germany by request from Holland. Permission is given for the import of raw material urgently required by the German coalmines and early shipments are being arranged.

In connection with the military steps which the Allies have decided to take in the event of the Germans refusing to sign the peace treaty Marshal Foch left for the Rhine to-day by special train.

A meeting of the Supreme Economic Council considered the blockade of Hungary and decided to maintain economic restrictions as long as the political situation is unsettled. It approved of the plan for the re-establishment of a close blockade on Germany in the event of a refusal to sign the treaty.

## AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATION.

St. Germain, May 14.  
The Austrian peace delegation has arrived.

## NURSE CAVELL.

Ostend, May 13.  
The remains of Nurse Cavell arrived this afternoon, honours being rendered by a company of the Chasseurs, whose band played the British National Anthem. A British Naval detachment formed up on the quay. The notabilities present included the Governor of Western Flanders, many British and Belgian officers, and the Town Councillors. A wreath was placed on the coffin in the name of the town of Ostend. No speeches were made. The coffin, guarded by British and Belgian soldiers, remains on the quay until to-morrow.

## LETTISH AFFAIRS.

Copenhagen, May 13.  
A message from Libau says the Lettish National Council has resolved demanding the return to power of Ullman's Cabinet on the ground of German military interference therewith whereupon Premier Neidra resigned and handed over the Government to the Council.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE HUNGARIAN SITUATION.

Vienna, May 12.  
The position of the Revolutionary Cabinet at Budapest during the last few days is seemingly stronger. Belakun is more optimistic. The Government appears to have received news from Rumania that any dangerous offensive from thence need no longer be apprehended as the Rumanian army is weak in men and disinclined for more fighting, while the Czechs and Jugo-Slavs also show no signs of moving. Budapest is quiet. Shops and many factories are closed and the Government hopes to force men to enter the Red Guard through unemployment. There are hardly any Communists outside the capital. In a motor journey from Budapest to Vienna only one red flag was seen on the two hundred miles between Budapest and the frontier town of Bruck although the Belakun Government is shooting peasants in order to terrorise the country people into joining the Communists.

## THE EMPIRE'S MISSION.

London, May 14.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on being installed as Rector of St. Andrews University in a speech said if we wished to avoid a repetition of the catastrophe of world war we must be prepared actively to prevent it. The seeds of future armed conflicts could be found everywhere in the world. Among the more obvious possibilities of strife was the problem known as the "yellow peril." The Chinese must eventually demand a place in the European labour market. India was beginning to turn towards social, industrial and political development. A suggested solution was to give all races British freedom and justice, thereby in the course of many years levelling them up to our standards of life. The League of Nations could never absolve us from our mission as an Empire.

## IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

London, May 14.  
In the House of Commons Sir C. S. Henry asked: When the peace terms are agreed to will the ex-German colonies, whereof Britain or the Dominions hold mandates be included as British Colonies and obtain the advantage of Imperial Preference?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that none of these territories will be Colonies but in certain cases, for example South West Africa and certain Pacific Islands they would be administered as integral portions of the mandatory's territory and consequently share its advantages.

## THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

London, May 14.  
In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Ronald McNeil Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Premier understood the Irish-American delegates intended to visit Ireland simply to see the conditions. The Premier at first intended to receive the delegates in order to put the British case but would not receive Americans who had come to Ireland not only to participate in politics but in a rebellious movement (Loud Cheers). Mr. Bonar Law ridiculed the report that the Premier favoured an Irish Republic and said it was obviously impossible.

## HOME POLITICS.

London, May 14.  
The "Times" Parliamentary correspondent says the new Members Coalition Committee of the House of Commons proposes to invite Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law to attend a dinner for the purpose of considering a project for reconstituting the Coalition by the formation of a Centre Party of Coalition Liberals and progressive Unionists.

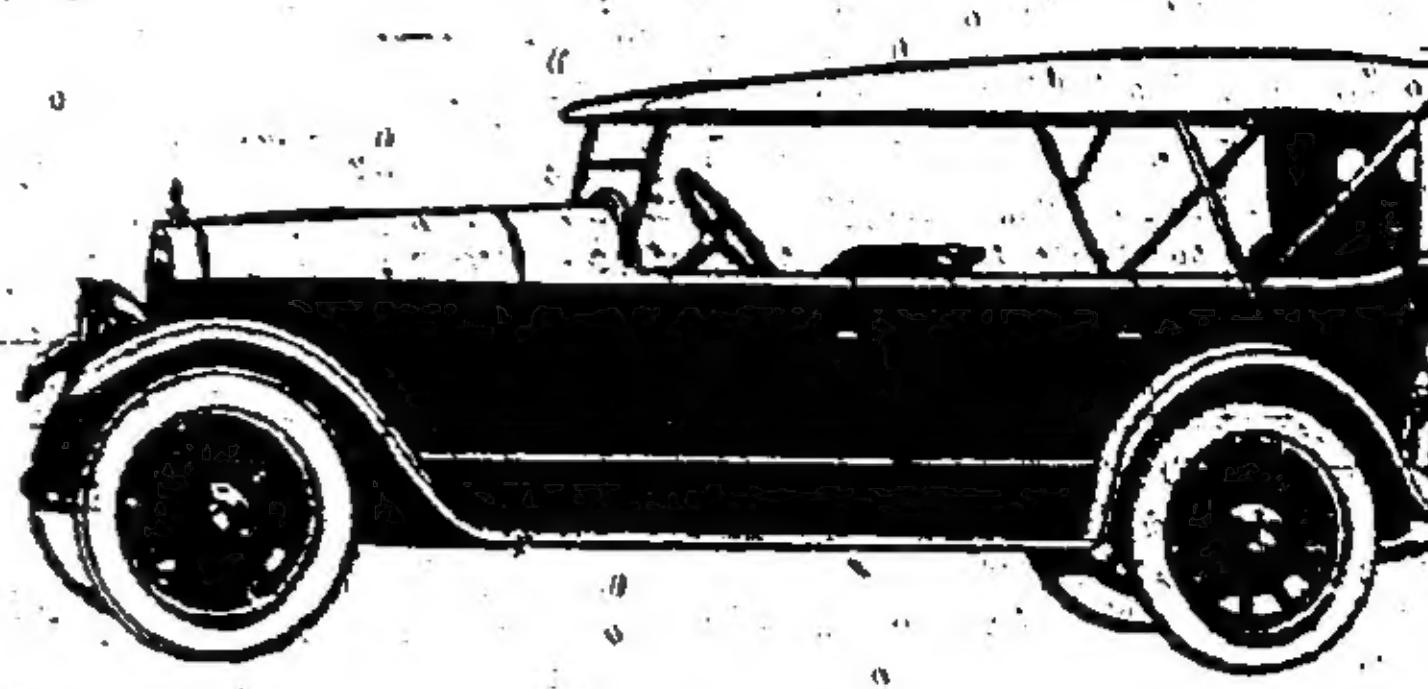
## RACING.

London, May 14.  
The Chester Cup resulted as follows:  
Tom Pepper (100-3) ..... 1  
Attalus (10-1) ..... 2  
Air Raid (5-2) ..... 3  
Eleven ran. Won by a neck with half a length between second and third.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

AN INTERNATIONAL RUBBER ORGANISATION.  
The feasibility of an International rubber organisation was suggested by Mr. F. Copeman, who presided at the meeting of the Soember Ajeo Rubber Estates, Lt., says a "Times of Ceylon" correspondent. In the course of his address he said that the outlook for rubber was improving. Both the American and the British markets were now open and considerable quantities of rubber, instead of having to be sold in the East at about, or less than, the cost of production, would now be brought to this country. The Rubber Producers' Association of Java had gone a little too far, for local Government would only grant licences for the export of rubber to members of that association. That had been done before they had communicated with responsible Boards of Directors in this country and in Holland. Naturally, the Home Government had resented the stringent regulations placed upon rubber producing companies by a local body without any consultation. He was one of those who had taken steps to induce the British Government to make representations to the Dutch Government for the removal of the necessity for licensing rubber, and all produce from Java could now be exported without a licence. His belief was, however, that in the constitution of the Rubber Producers Association of Java, there was the element of a possible combination among rubber producers, but it would be impossible for the Java scheme to be successful if confined to Java.

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## POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

It is no longer necessary for parcels addressed to Greece to be accompanied by a certificate from the British Minister at Athens.

The parcel post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels obviously in the nature of gifts are accepted.

## INWARD MAIIS.

Shanghai—Per DILWARA, 22nd May.  
Manila, Canada and U.S.A.—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 22nd May.  
Manila and Australia—Per TANGO MARU, 23rd May.  
Europe, via Negapatam—Per BENCLEUGH 25th May.

## OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHOU MARU, 22nd May, 8 a.m.  
Philippines Islands, Australia, New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per AKI MARU, 22nd May, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.  
Amoy—Per TJIBODAS, 22nd May, 9 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per SUYANG, 22nd May, 10 a.m.  
Hankow—Per KASHING, 22nd May, 10 a.m.  
Ningpo—Per WOSANG, 22nd May, 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per AFRICA M., 22nd May, Reg. 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per LYCAON, 22nd May, 2 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 21st May, at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 23RD MAY.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 23rd May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America and EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per SHINYO MARU, 23rd May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, C. & S. America & EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per CYCLOPS, 23rd May, Reg. 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 24TH MAY.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANGO MARU, 24th May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 24th May, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay and Aden—Per DILWARA, 24th May, Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Strata, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per MENTOR, 24th June, noon.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 2nd June, at 5 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 23rd May, at 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TITMANOCK, 24th May, 11 a.m.

Sunday, 25th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 25th May, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 26TH MAY.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per HUPEH, 26th May, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUEN-SANG, 26th May, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY 27TH MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 27th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—HAITAN, 27th May, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 28th May, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 29TH MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 29th May, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 30TH MAY.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 30th May, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 30th May, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 31ST MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per KWANGSE, 31st May, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, 2ND JUNE.

Swatow & Straits—Per LIANG-CHOW, 2nd June, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 3RD JUNE.

Philippines Is.—Per TAMING, 3rd June, 9 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per LUCHOW, 3rd June, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and

Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per MENTOR, 3rd June, noon.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 2nd June, at 5 p.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. MISHIMA M. (European Line) left Liverpool

for this port via the Suez Canal

on the 3rd inst. and is expected here on the 8th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KIRIN MARU (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port direct on the 20th inst. and is expected here on the 25th inst.

## WEATHER REPORT.

May 31st 12h. Std.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostock Indo-China and the Philippines. Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations; the depression probably remains over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 18.13 inches against an average of 14.63 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Dates. Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gaj Rock—S. winds, moderate; fair.

2. Formosa Channel—The same as No. 1.

3. South coast of China be- [between HK and Lantau] as No. 1.

4. South coast of China be- [between HK and Hainan] as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. May 31, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Wave
Vostock	6a							
Memuro	5a							
Hakodate								
Tokio								
Kochi								
Nagasaki								
Kagoshima								
Oshima								
Naha								
Bonin Is.								
Whalehead	6a	29.94	54° 57'	naw	20			
Hokkow								
Ishigaki								
Kiukiang								
Changsha								
Shanghai		29.85	63° 35'	n	10			
Guttsby		29.85	63° 100'	n	40			
Sharp P.	5a	29.71	74° 94'	ne	10			
Amoy	6a	29.65	75° 53'	ne	10			
Swatow	5a	29.65	77° 91'	w	10			
Taihoku		29.67	82°	sw	40			
Taichu		29.57	68°	sw	20			
Tainan		29.71	84°	sw	4b			
Kooham		29.71	83°	sw	tb			
P'dores		29.69	84°	sw	6b			
Canton		29.71	79° 91'	se	10			
H'kong		29.71	80° 91'	se	10			
Gap Rock		29.71	80° 91'	se	4c			
Macao		29.69	79° 93'	ase	60			
Wuchow								
Pakhol								
Hollow								
Phuien								
Tourane								
C. St. J.								
Apari								
Dagupan								
Malina								
Laoag								
Tolosa								
Dolos								
Sorogao								
Gusao								
Guam	4.20							
Laemau	5							

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

Barometer 29.63 23.72 23.73

Temperature 83 80 88

Humidity 77 91 63

Wind Direction E. S. W.

Force 4 2 2

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

H.M. Observatory, May 31, 1919.

T. F. ORCHARD, Manager.

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